

SELECTED DISPATCHES.

ENORMOUS FRAUDS ON THE GOVERNMENT IN
COUNTERFEITING AND WASHING OF POSTAL
STAMPS.

New York, June 8.—The Herald contains a
patch dated Washington, June 7, which

At a recent investigation into the affairs of the Ministry of Government, it was learned that during the past year by the use of counterfeit and re-wrapped stamps, the Government has lost the sum of 100,000,000 pesos. It is believed that there are thousands of persons engaged in the manufacture of these stamps, of which manufacturers either have their own presses, or employ others to make them. These stamps are made of wood, paper, cardboard, metal, and even of gold, and are sold through the office, under the present system. There is no means of guarding against the use of these stamps, and it is estimated that through the office, under the present system, there are sold each day 100,000 stamps, so simple that one can make them at home, and produce thousands of sheets without the aid of machinery.

To dispose of them he has only to come in collision with some of the postmasters or clerks, and he can pass them off as genuine stamps all through the country, and the constant use of money in passing through the mails, makes it impossible to detect the use of these stamps.

All of them are entrusted with the stamps, and no check can be kept upon them, as the stamps are not kept in the hands of the clerks, but are in the hands of the people. When the stamps are passed the clerks have no time to check them, and the stamps are passed with black stamps. As the letters, without the use of the stamps, are not placed on the stamped stamps on them, pass again into the hands of the people, and it is impossible to have any idea of what extent the fraudulent stamps are used. The same difficulty of detection is experienced in the case of the stamps of the

to a less extent, as they are supposed to be the least intelligent of the point of the government's tactics for selling the war. Efforts have been made, both in this country and in Europe, where the same difficulties have been encountered to obtain an adequate supply of stamps, but in the process of defacing used stamps, without success; and the inefficiency of the present system for preventing the operations of counterfeiters, leaves the manufacturer of surreptitious postage stamps to labor with impunity. It is the opinion of persons well versed in the affairs of the Postoffice Department here, that these efforts have an intimate connection with deficiency in revenues, and could, the Postmaster-General

use some means to stop them, the Department should soon become self-sustaining. The possible manner of doing it, seems to be to use entirely the use of postage stamps, and require prepayment by the use of stamped envelopes which should be guarded by water marks, paper, and every other contrivance and improvement in the style of construction of envelopes. The Postmaster General can possibly

Without increasing too much the cost of equipment.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN ITEMS.

NEW YORK, June 5.—The military enthusiasm continued to grow stronger in England and France, and the formation of volunteer rifle corps and regiments progressed with wonderful rapidity. Enlistments for the navy were as frequent as for the army.

At the end of June, military orders were issued at all points in the United States, as a charge of a shilling for any sum not exceeding two pounds; two shillings for any sum above two and not exceeding five pounds; and three shillings for any sum exceeding five pounds.

The office of the Consul of the United States at Manchester, which has been vacant for several months, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. J. H. ...

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times says: The intelligence which reaches me from Hungary is so alarming that I cannot venture repeat it. The discontent and dissatisfaction of the people increase from day to day. It hardly needs a doubt that there will appear an insur-

large distances, if some concessions are made to them. Volunteers have been raised in considerable numbers in various parts of the country, but information has reached me that almost all of them are riff and raff. A bounty of \$100 a month is a great temptation to men who are penniless, and there are now very many persons of the Hungarian who are in that unpleasant predicament. The country is full of Russian agents, who most openly ply their trade. In Galicia, almost the nobles who listen to the blandishments of Russia.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, June 8.—The Evening News has just published an unsuccessful attempt was made to

The Missouri Democrat says the premium on tobacco sales at the State Tobacco Warehouse is now being placed day to day. The first premium, for many a long day, of \$75, was awarded to Mrs. M. C. Rether, of Pike county. Second premium of \$50 was awarded to Mrs. Anderson, of Pike county. Third premium, \$25, was awarded to W. E. W. of Marion county. This tobacco was raised

The Democrat has also the following telegram from Leavenworth:

Another express arrived here this evening from Denver City. The news is more favorable than last accounts. The gold receipts at Denver are daily increasing. No suffering is reported among returning emigrants.

The Democratic Free State majority in Leavenworth is

THE BATTLE OF MONTEBELLO.
[Special Dispatches to the Cincinnati Gazette.]
BALTIMORE, June 8.—Kossuth had made a speech in London in which he criticized the policy of England, and expressed his confidence in the promises of Louis Napoleon.
The following is from the London Herald regarding the battle of Montebello:
The Piedmontese cavalry, after occupying Aggio, had been driven back by the Austrians, who followed it into Montebello where there

... brought up a force under Forey and Bugeaud, to force a contest took place in the streets of the village, from whence the French were ultimately driven after two hours hard fighting; but a timely reinforcement made its appearance in the shape of half a battery of artillery and the 2nd and 98th regiments. The village was recaptured after much slaughter, and the Austrians fell in perfect order, closely followed by the French. The Austrians suffered very severely in retreat, and would have done still more so, had not the admirable conduct of their artillery saved them. They stopped their retrograde movement, and a battalion of riflemen, posted on

hill-wooded hills south of the town, kept calling fire against the French. The Italian regiment alone had about one hundred men participating in the combat at Casteggio, by the murderous bayoneting of the Tyroze Jagers. The rest of the Austrians developed themselves in fields on the left, despite several very gallant attempts of the Sardinian horse to prevent them. The French made a desperate attack to obtain possession of the village but they were repulsed and retired in considerable disorder to Montebello, the Austrians pursuing them; and it would have been all up with the division but for the 52d regiment and the Sardinian division of Cavalleria.

The Austrians retired in perfect order, but the prisoners remained in the victors' hands. The latter must have been greatly surprised, and not a little relieved at finding no fresh troops were sent in pursuit. They retired behind the Po, moving along as far as Stradella, and then crossing the river to the northern bank of the river. The river

YACENZA is now, therefore, open to the French, unless there be an Austrian force at Castle Giovanni, a fact which is not as yet clear.

At the beginning of the action the Austrians had a decided numerical advantage, but they made the advantage of numbers was wholly on the side of the French. Our ballistics tell us that the loss is only about 300 killed and wounded, but I believe this is much below the mark. The number said to have been lost by Austria, 5,600 is above it.

HORRIBLE POISONING CASE.

NEW YORK, June 8.—A horrible poisoning

ly, just came to light at Montague, Sussex, N. J. A doctor named Wickham induced a woman named Cole to have his wife's life insured, and as she was to be confined in a short time they arranged that she should be poisoned during sickness, and that the insurance money should be divided between them. Dr. Wickham, however, chanced not to be present when she was confined, and another physician was called, who left the mother and child doing well about a week Wickham called, and took occasion to administer something to the woman, who died twenty minutes afterwards. After she had been buried it transpired through the investigation that

MORPHY OVERWORKED.—The Boston Transcript says:

We regret to observe that Morphy's been delicate, and fear his brain is overworked. He is strictly temperate and regular in his habits, but prolonged cerebral vigilance is too much for so young and comparatively fragile. He should sleep longer, awhile, and his legs should be rubbed.

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